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The New York Saturday Press.

HENRY CLAPP, Jr.,
Editor and Proprietor.

Original Poetry.

AT VESPERS IN THE CATHEDRAL.
BY FREDERICK A. PARKERSON.

I.
Lo! through the misty trembles of pure flame,
That glowed upon the altar, marble white,
I saw dream-shaded faces fade away,
And then faded and the purple night!

II.
The mount of vision I that day had climbed,
And viewed the realm ideal spread below,
Along whose silver borders dimly glides
The river of existence, sad and slow.

III.
And now, also! I had once more come
Within the bound-rim of the narrow real,
Winged faces gleamed amid the altar-smoke,
Their foreheads stamped with God's high spiritual seal;

IV.
And sadly beck'ning with ghostly hands,
Where perfumed incense idly hung in space,
My soul its fleshly shackles would have burst,
And roamed as free as twilight winds of June.

V.
Yet soon, I know, will come the blissest time,
When life shall realize its sweet ideal,
And full fruition find, in higher spheres,
Of those great things I now but dimly feel!

George, Tioga county, N. Y.
April 26th, 1859.

PERRITA.

BY H. G. SHEPPARD.

Last night the moon shone full and bright,
The wet leaves glistened in its light;
The fountain, overgrown with weeds,
Shows like a bed of silver beads.
Twas there I saw Perrita stand,
Like some fair ghost—her trembling hand
Plucked wildly at her streaming hair,
And on the thickly scented air
She grieved, bemoan'd, shrank, and tears rained from her eyes.

The faint flowers dropped with odors sweet;
The dark green, 'neath her naked feet,
Made soft the old, neglected walk.
I thought: "How strange she seems to talk!"
Then sank the moon beneath a cloud,
And darkness, with her pale shroud,
Dropped down upon the garden ground;
And hushed was every living sound.
As pealed the hand with cheerful gray;
And like a lovely dream Perrita faded away.

I lingered where the tall trees made
A quiet shade of deepest shade,
"Till grim Night hid her face in shame.
And Morning dressed with rings of daze.
At noon they told me she was dead,
Spoke pitying words, and kindly led
The way to where she lay at rest—
Her white hands folded on her breast.

Two lives had perished when her breath
Left this poor, ruined spirit—and she had chosen death!

THE SICKLED INJURIOUS.

District of Columbia, county of Washington, to wit: The

Jurors of the United States for the county aforesaid, upon their oaths present, that Daniel Sickles, late of the county of Washington aforesaid, gentleman, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, with force and arms at the county aforesaid, in and upon the body of one Philip Barton Key, in the peace of God and of the said United States, then and there being, skilfully and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said Daniel E. Sickles, a certain pistol of the value of two dollars, then and there charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol he, the said Daniel E. Sickles, in his right hand, then and there had and held, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did discharge and shoot off, to, against, and upon the said Philip Barton Key; and that the said Daniel E. Sickles, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said Daniel E. Sickles discharged and shot off as aforesaid, then and there feloniously and wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did strike, prosecute, and wound him, the said Philip Barton Key, in and upon the left side of his, the said Philip Barton Key, a little below the tenth rib of his, the said Philip Barton

Key, giving to him, the said Philip Barton Key, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged and shot out of the pistol aforesaid, by the said Daniel E. Sickles, in and upon the left side of his, the said Philip Barton Key, a little below the tenth rib of his, the said Philip Barton Key, one mortal wound of the depth of ten inches and of the breadth of half an inch; of which said mortal wound, he, the said Philip Barton Key, then and there instantly died. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said Daniel E. Sickles, him, the said Philip Barton Key, in manner and form, and by the means aforesaid, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and government of the United States.

BOSTON, OUD, Attorney for United States.

BENNETT ON THE SICKLES-FARCE.

Yesterday (Tuesday) at two o'clock, the case of Daniel E. Sickles, tried for the murder of the late Mr. Key, at Washington, went to the jury, who, after retiring for an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty. This is just what we predicted nearly two months ago, in the first article we published on the subject, when the homicide occurred. But looking back over the course pursued by counsel on both sides during this judicial investigation—their gladiatorial exhibitions, their long-winded legal disquisitions, their subtle, hair-splitting mystifications, their self-contradictions and ridiculous foibles, which, spun out for twenty-three days, with all sorts of verbiage, were sufficient to confuse and bewilder any twelve honest, unprejudiced men—we have had our doubts as to the result during the progress of the trial, and we now regard it as really wonderful that the strong common sense of the jury triumphed over such difficulties, and, looking out of the fog with which they were surrounded, not only came to a definite conclusion, but rendered, after so short a consultation, a verdict in full accordance with public opinion. No thanks to the counsel for this dismesser of the tragedy, for never was a trial so botched and bungled before. It is to the sound understanding and firmness of the jury, and, just to the wisdom of the lawyers, that this verdict of substantial justice is due, and there can be little doubt that these twelve sensible men had made up their minds at an early stage of the trial, which might as well have been despatched in three days, as forced to drag its slow length along for three weeks.

The accused has reason to thank some lucky star that the result is what it is. There was an extreme risk of its being far otherwise. Let him, therefore, rejoice; let him be cautious, and let him keep quiet. Let no indiscreet friends induce him to accept any foolish ovations. His best friends will advise him to withdraw from public view, and avoid all notoriety for the present. It will take some years for that malice to wear out of the public mind. Let him be brave again, and lead a new life for the future. In order to carry out this idea, his best and wisest course will be to start in some other State than this—to remove from former scenes and associations, that he may again have his way to professional and even political distinction. He is not old yet to begin a new career. There is a life of honor and a happy old age still before him if he will only now pursue the right course.—New York Herald.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

We beg to suggest to the "Great American People," that measures be immediately taken, without distinction of party, color, character, or sex, to put the Hon. James E. S. S. in nomination for the Presidency of the United States, and that a committee be forthwith appointed to devise means for securing his triumphant election and committee to consist of fourteen good men and true, to wit:—

1. F. H. Crawford, judge.
2. Ross Arnold, farmer.
3. James L. Davis, farmer.
4. John E. Neale, merchant.
5. Wm. M. Hopkins, gent's furnishing.
6. Wm. Bond, shoemaker.
7. James Kelly, tinner.
8. Wm. C. Harper, grocer.
9. Henry M. Knight, grocer.
10. John R. Wilson, grocer.
11. John McDermett, coachmaker.
12. Wm. M. Moore, grocer.
13. Alpheus S. Wright, cabinet-maker.
14. Rev. Dr. Hale, clerical sup.

All of Washington, D. C.

FEMALE HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The desire to widen the present narrow limits of feminine industry, with an appreciation of its rewards, has been of late years widely manifested; and, indeed, is the most convincing evidence of the growing benevolence of the century. In looking at the walls of skilled labor this side of a few sedentary employments, it is yet to observe how few employments are left open to the sex. We therefore gladly give any attention to the limited number. As such we recognize with pleasure the project of a Horticultural School for girls, to be placed on Long Island, about forty miles from town. The ground has been given, and the foundation laid for the necessary buildings. It is designed, as soon as the funds are provided, to open this school for poor orphan girls, where they can acquire the manual knowledge and manual cunning to grow the fruit and vegetables, while their constitutions will be fortified and health secured by generous and sumptuous meals.

Mr. Rankin writes to correct an erroneous statement attributing to him the purchase of Mr. Millais' "Pot-Feu"; at the late sale. He says: "I neither purchased Mr. Millais' picture, nor any other picture at that sale."

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THE SATURDAY PRESS.

Mrs. Partington, during the panic of '57, remarked that she felt perfectly easy, because she had borrowed enough money to pay her debts, just before the hard times came. Mr. Edward Everett has written one of his Mount Vernon Papers upon the causes of the same panic. The paper is copyrighted, so that we can do no more than give an outline of its argument, which is as follows: "The rich wisdom which distinguishes all the productions of the learned orator. Estimating the debt of the country, and the number of heads of families in the land, he comes to the conclusion that the average debt of each man in the country was three hundred dollars at the commencement of the panic. This was the difficulty; we were all debtors. In the settlement of debts, a creditor is necessary, and we had no creditors, so could not pay our debts, and had to fall. We hope when another crisis becomes imminent, the Government will appoint Mr. Everett (the likes public stations) to furnish creditors, and Mrs. Partington to borrow money to pay our debts."

The Romish Church, which, we all know, is famous for draining Peter's Pence from the poor, has recently declared a belief in the dogma of the Immaculate Conception as indispensable for salvation. The Episcopal Church, which to this day, in England, collects its tithes, and in this country seems to have a natural affinity for owning real estate, in addition to its thirty-nine articles, has, among other things, created the crime of marrying a deceased wife's sister. The Methodist Church, which, not long since, assumed a position among the houses divided against themselves in trying to divide its funds between the Northern and Southern sections, has recently declared, through one of its conventions, that Slaveholding is a sin. How many of the teachers from among these denominations make it their rule to inculcate either by precept or example, their Master's answer to the question, "What shall I do to be saved?"

It is stated in the French journals that the city of Paris, in consideration of M. Lamarre's great services to the country in 1848, had made him a present of a handsome house and extensive grounds in the Bois de Boulogne. M. Lamarre lately refused to accept a residuary bequest made by an old maiden lady to whom he was a stranger. His friends say that he will not take advantage of the ill-considered bequest of an imaginative woman to deprive her relatives of an inheritance upon which they had justly reckoned. The great poet seems to have had a sudden attack of delirium.

At a late meeting of the Society of Antiquarians in London, the Hon. Robert Charles Whitelock, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was elected an Honorary Fellow; so what with this, and his being recognized recently in Boston as a "Young Christian," his fortunes are decidedly looking up.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Received at the Office of The Saturday Press.

For the week ending April 10, 1859.

Report of Proceedings at the Annual dinner of the Hide and Leather Trade of the City of New York, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Thursday, Feb. 10th, 1859. Pamphlet, pp. 36. New York: Dexter & Co., Publishers of *The Skin and Leather Reporter*.

A Practical Treatise on the Hive and the Honey-Bee. By L. L. Langstroth, with an Introduction by Rev. H. C. Ward, D.D. Third edition, revised and illustrated with twenty-five engravings. 12mo. pp. 406. New York: A. O. Moore & Co., Agricultural Publishers, 140 Fulton street. 1859.

Love me Little, Love me Long. By Charles Reade. Whitechapel Stick, Jun. 1859. Price, 12s. 6d. The author of *Whitechapel Stick*, and of *Whitechapel*, in the States of Connecticut. Embellished with illustrative engravings. 12mo. pp. 299. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson Brothers.

Sappho. A Tragedy in Five Acts. After the German of Frank Grillerup. By Edith Middleton New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1858.

Readings for Young Men, Merchants, and Men of Business, reprinted from the London edition. 12mo. pp. 172. Boston and Cambridge: James Monroe & Co. 1859.

The Uterine Convulsions of Pregnancy, Parturition, and Childbirth. By Carl H. Braun, Professor of Midwifery, Vienna. Translated from the German, with notes by J. Matthews Duncan, F.R.C.P.E. Lecture on Midwifery, etc. etc. 12mo. pp. 282. New York: S. S. & W. Wood.

Of Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease. By Sir John Forbes, M.D., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.R.R. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Physician to the Queen's Household, etc. etc. from the second London edition. 12mo. pp. 261. New York: S. S. & W. Wood. 1859.

Mind and Matter, or Psychological Inquiries, in a Series of Essays intended to Illustrate the Mutual Relations of the Physical Organisation and the Mental Faculties. By Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., D.C.L., Vice President of the Royal Society, with Additional Notes by an American Editor. 12mo. pp. 279. S. S. & W. Wood.

The Sabbath Bell: A New Collection of Choice Hymns and Psalms, Original and Standard, carefully and simply arranged for organ, piano, melodeon, or organ. Compiled by Horace Waters. New York: Horace Waters.

The Pococolom Polka. By Thomas Baker. New York: Horace Waters.

Sarah Jane Lee. Song and Chorus, as sung by Master Alonso of the Tremaine Family. Words and Music by C. T. Branson. New York: Horace Waters.

The Angels told Mr. So. Duet and Chorus. Words by Rev. Sydney Dyer. Music by Horace Waters. Arranged for the Concert, by Augustus Cull. New York: Horace Waters.

O Give Me Back my Mountain Home! Quartette. Words and Music by the Tremaine Family. New York: Horace Waters.

The New Hibernian Quadrilles. Introducing popular Irish Airs. Performed at Laura Keene's Theatre. Arranged by Thomas Baker.

Ho! the Deep! Song from "George Melville." Words by Allen N. Lee, Jr. Music composed and dedicated to his friend, Charles Parsons of Auburn, N. Y. By C. Hatch Smith. New York: W. R. Clark & Co.

A Discourse on Shameful Life. By Rev. E. H. Chapin. D.D. New York: Thacher & Hutchinson. 1859.

What is the Christian Religion? What are the Constitutes of a Revival of It? A Sermon. By Rev. E. W. Reynolds. New York: Thacher & Hutchinson. 1859.

A Guide to Central Park. With a Map of the Proposed Improvements. By an Officer of the Park. New York: A. O. Moore & Co. 1859.

A Journal of Travels in Africa, and Europe; containing Visits during 1851, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, to the Dromedary, Iron Mine, The Seven Churches, Plains of Troy, Palmyra, Jerusalem, Petra, Seringapatam, Surat, with the Scenes of the recent mutinies (Bengal, Agrah, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, etc., etc.), Cashmere, Peshawar, The Khyber Pass, to the Indus, and the Amudan, and the Indus, by John R. Ireland. With nearly one hundred illustrations, from sketches made on the spot, by the author. 8vo. pp. 531. New York: S. A. Babb & Co. 1859.

The Young Envelope-Makers. By the author of "Matty Gravy," "Maggie Craven," "The Lost Key," etc. New York: American S. S. Union.

Popular Geology. A Series of Lectures read before the Philanthropic Institute of Boston. By George D. Miller. With an Introductory Remained of the Progress of Geological Science within the last ten years. By Mrs. Miller. 12mo. pp. 428. Gould & Lincoln.

My Early Days. By Elias W. Parkman. 12mo. pp. 428. New York: Thacher & Hutchinson. 1859.

Songs of the Church; or Psalms and Hymns of the Protestant Church. Containing a complete collection of metrical psalms, with full chords for each section of the year. By George C. Davis. The whole carefully harmonized in four parts, and forming a complete Choral Service for the Church, with special reference to the use of the congregation, with or without choir. 12mo. pp. 455. New York: Dutton & Pease. 1859.

The Rainbow Side: a sequel to "The Litterer." By

Miss C. M. Edwards, four illustrations. 12mo. pp. 70 cents. New York: Carlton & Porter.

Friend Hall: Tales of 1715. By James Great. 12mo. "The History of the American Revolution." 12mo. pp. 50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. New York: 56 Walker street. 1859.

Historical Tales for Young Presidents. 12mo. pp. 50. Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union.

The Ministry of Life. By Maria Louise Charlewood, author of "Ministering Children," etc., etc. 12mo. pp. 465. 90 cents. New York: Carlton & Porter.

"clergymen of various denominations," including of course, the now immortal "pop."

What aretched mystery, all these stories of the King of Justice, of humanity, and of conscience! and how appropriately Mr. Stanton speaks of them, so far as he regards his colleagues: "we are bound, by the forbidding and expressive exhortation, 'Now go it!'"

"Now go it!" a signal to all the liberators and revolutionaries in the land to rejoice over the insolvency of law, and chant hallelujah in honor of their rescued chief.

A signal to all husbands that they may disown their wives with impunity, and yet be upheld in defending their own honor to the extent of murdering in cold blood whomever trifles with it.

A signal to all disloyal wives that they must continue to submit to social villainy and wrong, while their husbands shall be honored all round with the protection of the State.

A signal to all the judges of the land that they must upon the state's-look whenever it consults with the feelings of the mob.

A signal to all ministers of religion that they might turn their backs on the "woman taken in adultery," and fold the man taken in adultery to their bosom.

A signal to all members of Congress, and all officers of justice, that the laws of the commonwealth are to be treated as a dead letter whenever violated by one of their own number.

A signal to all the editors in the land to continue to defend the strong against the weak, and to treat women as having no rights, except the right to be extricated when she is suspected of wrong, and to be hanged when she is guilty of it.

But men hardly needed any such signal. They "go it" fast enough, in that direction, of their own accord. The populace to whom Mr. Stanton's remark was particularly addressed, were already so disposed to "go it," that they wanted to turn themselves into ants (no violent transformation) and ride like ants through the streets of our national Jerusalem, as the savages of our houses and our cities. And the people of New York are ready to do the same.

The national conscience is completely stolidified. Those who should have striven to enlighten it, have been engaged in pandering to the most brutal instincts of our race. The blind leaders of the blind have been cut in all their force. Scarce a sensible word has been said about Sickles by any teacher in the land. They have all echoed the moral sentiment of Washington, which is lower than that of any place in the civilized world.

Well, there is no use, after all, in complaining; so we may as well follow the example of Mr. Stanton, and urge the people to "go it," in the hope that they may have got it a little longer and a little further, they will come to their senses, and despite their teachers, (who are laboring so hard to keep them from straying into the paths of righteousness), decide upon taking the back track.

Mr. Stanton (who appeared to be the only person in Court not excited).—Mr. Stanton, wait till the verdict is recorded.

Mr. Stanton.—Of course, your Honor, you must excuse me for this occasion.

Clerk (to the Jury).—Your record is, gentlemen, that you have got it.

The Jury nodded affirmatively.

Clerk.—And so say you all.

Another affirmative nod from the Jury.

Mr. Stanton.—I now move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody.

Judge Ormsby.—The Court so orders.

Mr. Stanton (turning around).—Now go it.

And they went it: Captain Willey, custom-house officer (no lady being present), rushing into Sickles' arms and kissing him, and those who couldn't, or wouldn't, or didn't want to kiss him, making them selves equally ridiculous in other ways. "Mr. Brady, in spite of all his experience as a criminal lawyer, became pale, nervous, and agitated. Mr. Stanton, unable to repress the emotions of his heart, was described as having almost rivaled David when he danced before the Ark of the Tabernacle. The usual stolidity of Mr. Phillips gave way, and covering his face with his hands, he wept like a child. Mr. Meagher, in the exuberance of his heart, clapped, people on the back, and asked if it was not glorious." The District Attorney thought it was. As to the jailor, he wept deeply, and could not understand Mr. Meagher when he condoled with him on losing his tenant, while "many of the jurymen wept profusely."

Meanwhile, the hero of the scene "betrayed no feeling of joy, but wore the expression of a man who felt conscious that he had run no risk, and that the trial through which he had just passed, would have had no other result"—as, of course, it couldn't. Nobody knew this better than the Jury; and when the farce was over, they behaved accordingly. "They evinced an affectionate desire to congratulate Suckoo, and, it seems, he stepped over the benches to meet their salutations, which were heartily tendered." The counsel for the defence also exchanged compliments and congratulations with the jurors, who went home to their farming, trading, tailoring, cobbling, grocery, tinning, coach-building, cabinet-making, gent's furnishing, and what not, with the proud consciousness of having "vindicated their wives, their families, and their homes," and entitled themselves to at least ten miles square of public gratitude, the first instalment of which they received in the evening in the form of a serenade. Then nine or ten of them went to Mr. Brady's parlor at the National Hotel, (how the elegant Brady must have been bored!) "and there, in the freedom of unrestrained conversation, expressed their real sentiments." One of them,—Mr. McDermott, coach-maker,—said: "I want you, sir, to tell the people of New York that the citizens of Washington are not behind those of any other part of the country, in devotion to the Family Altar," (which isn't saying much, after all, if Mr. Sickles is a fair sample, while another—a young man not appropriately named Knight!—brought with him his "Sidle, with which he had been in the habit of so facing himself and fellow during the long evenings of their seclusion, and played several nocturnal airs;" whereupon Mr. Brady said: "If we had known that he played the fiddle, we might have made our minds easy, for no fiddler was ever known to find a conviction of murder." The fiddler—Mr. Arnold, father—said "that his only fault had been that his health might not last him throughout the trial, and that he hoped that his latest posterity would honor his memory for having served on this jury." He then gave Mr. Stanton "an affectionate greeting" (a kiss, we presume), and again expressed his lively "satisfaction, that he had lived to render such a verdict." The same juror, in congratulating Mr. Sickles, said "he hoped and believed" (showing him to be a very hopeful and believing old gentleman) "that the great God would acquit as the 'jury had done."

Another of the jury—Mr. Hopkins, gent's furnishing, and described in the papers as the "wag and mimic among them"—said "he wouldn't for himself have been satisfied with a Derringer or revolver, but would have brought a howitzer to bear on the sods," which only shows how suitable a man he was to sit in judgment upon the case.

On this, there was throughout the usual amount of a row of any kind (even a hanging) without religion mixed up with it, would be a dead failure. The people wouldn't stand it. Accordingly, the counsel on both sides were as plow as they could be—the prosecution, New Testament plow; the defense, Old Testament plow; while the interesting object of all this plow was attended to by a "clerical sup," who, in our opinion, would have kept much better engaged sympathizing with Mr. Sickles, or consoling the family of Mr. Key.

But the most striking exhibitions of plow were, first, on the part of Mr. Arnold, who, as we have seen, hoped and believed the great God would follow the example of the Jury; second, on the part of the jurymen who withdrew into a corner (probably to get away from the fiddle) and on his knees asked Divine guidance, after which he at once voted "Not guilty" (leaving it to the people to decide whether it was Divine, after all, but Diabolical rather); and, third, on the part of Mr. Sickles himself, who said to one of his friends who sought to allay his apprehensions, "I am judged; they will, not mine, to be done."

And to crown the religious manifestations of the occasion, Sickles was "congratulated on his acquitted

status of the case, and the physical condition of the Atlantic States. The Atlantic condition and our Atlantic, in particular, are not very good, in Oregon. Both have paid the price of their trans-Atlantic.

Brazil presents an Atlantic Atlantic, especially in Rio Janeiro, which has given to the world since 1850, a Minas Triumphant; and Mexico has a similar implication, but much younger.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society, of New York, the foremost institution of its character on the Western continent, was founded in 1850, and now comprises more than five hundred members. After having published one or three volumes of a *Review*, it began, with the commencement of the present year, to have a monthly *Journal*, under the direction of a Committee, and designed as a medium for the early and accurate transmission of geographical and statistical intelligence to the American public. This promising Society naturally falls into two great divisions, both distinct, yet both so nearly allied as to render their union not at all improper. There are geography, the science of the earth, and statistics, the science of man. In its efforts to encourage the former, it should first of all strive to unfold the physical character of our own country and continent; to designate the most advisable routes for new explorations; to assist in the organization of expeditions of research to our unexplored Territories, and of topographical surveys in our populous States, and to study the character of our climate and the resources of our soil. The national consciousness is to be improved by the use of the *Journal*, and the *Review*, to the extent of making many "differences in art."

Alaimo sang at the Havana last winter, and failed, but that was no reason why she should not succeed here. I put it as a reason to my friend Don Jose de Santander de Bayam y Bungo, who is the color of coffee latte, and has acres of doublets, whereby A. M. is rather affected him, and he said: "Ah, yes! but you see, in the Havana much things makes many." And, I am sure, I quite agree with him.

But Alaimo did fail, and she has been put on the retired list, without pay.

So much the worse for Tiffany.

The audience amused me more than the performance disgraced me. Cubans in large numbers, suggestive of Portuguese brevets; Orange county, in swarms, come to town to see the Odd Fellows; a clique of coffee-tailors, and children of Israel; critics and amateurs of profession. The professor of the double bass, radiant Anna Maria, with her new bonnet, sweater like Spring lamb, and Chatan Yquem.

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THE SATURDAY PRESS.

Chess Column

The New York Saturday Press.
April 30, 1859.

Replies and Remarks.

— OZBURN, a laborious French mathematician, who died in 1717, says in the preface to his entertaining *Recrédations Mathématiques*: "An infallible method of conserving at Chess is not absolutely impossible; nobody has hitherto discovered it, and I believe it never will be discovered, because it depends on too great a number of combinations."

— In his *Arrangement*, or Rules for Playing, Carver gives his readers some very curious advice. Among other things he recommends the following: "Whoever is to play an important game, must avoid filling his belly with superfluous food, because fullness is contrary to speculation, and obscures the sight; so that it is necessary he should observe strict abstinence." These people are worthy of all praise, who, previous to playing, clean their heads by medicine, which have the virtue of rendering the spirits light and nimble; but which mean they may enter into the consideration and assistance of the moves with greater intensity?" Will every ambitious Chess player at once purchase a pocket pharmacopeia? When we are asked to play, shall we decline, saying, "We have not yet taken our pills?"

— There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Murphy will reach this country by the end of the first week in May. The following extract from a Paris letter in the *Express* is later by some days than our own communications from Mr. Murphy.

— Paul Morphy is about to leave Paris, so soon as he has had time to affairs calling him immediately to the United States. He quits Paris on Wednesday next, and will probably sail for New York in the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the following Saturday. It is, however, possible that he may spend a week longer; but his numerous friends and admirers may certainly look for his arrival in your city before the end of April. The speech with which that young man is to be received is not yet made; but we well know he is prepared at once, and every arrangement made to give him the ovation which his extraordinary talents so justly merit. The Chess board upon which his last great game was played, the chessmen, and the chessboard, a friendly souvenir, and I dare say there is no Chess circle in America but will envy my good fortune, in becoming proprietor of a gift commemorative of the contest in which the hitherto invincible Anderson was vanquished by an American youth of twenty.

— Previously to Mr. Murphy's departure, it is the intention of his entourage to have a grand tournament, and an elegant dinner will be paid for by the subscribers to a Chess tournament now in progress, and the subscriptions of such as desire to participate. On this occasion, I presume, Messrs. Journeay, de Rivière, St. Amant, and De la Bourdonnais, other prominent members of the noble game, will formally take their leave of the conqueror who has defeated them all, and made all his fast friends. In connection with Mr. De la Bourdonnais, Mr. Murphy has commenced a work upon Chess, which is to be published in America, and which, I hope, is to be a success. The design will not be abandoned, and the work carried on by correspondence. Such a book would undoubtedly merit an immense sale, both in Europe and America.

— I have alluded to a Chess tournament now in progress at the Café de la Régence. The idea arises from the very general desire expressed by amateurs of Chess to pay Paul Morphy a visit, and to compete with him. I hope, however, that each subscriber should lay one franc upon inscribing his name. The subscribers are all Chess players, and when the number reached a hundred and thirty, they were divided into two classes, and the names of the individuals belonging to each category were then to play against each other, until one person had beaten all his adversaries, which was to entitle him to a combat with Morphy himself. The tournament is to be closed on the 15th of June.

— To the gentleman who carried off the victory of the first, Mr. Murphy was to give the odds of Pawn and Move, in the final honours.

— To the second, he was to accord, and to the third, to the fourth, a Pawn and a Move. It is to be regretted that, owing to the short time left, these games will not probably be played; but the banquet is to take place on Monday or Tuesday next.

— Will J. H. J. be good enough to address S. L. paper to Florence, Burlington county, N. J. S. L. left New York for the country last week. We have forwarded two numbers received.

— In consequence of a mistake which was not noticed until too late, we are obliged to postpone J. A. P.'s Problem until next week.

— There appears to be a Union Chess Club (composed mainly of Germans, we are told), which meets in Grand street, in this city, and which has had manufactured a silver wreath to be presented to Mr. Murphy.

— The additional note has been received from F. H. K., and we shall insert it in the best place possible.

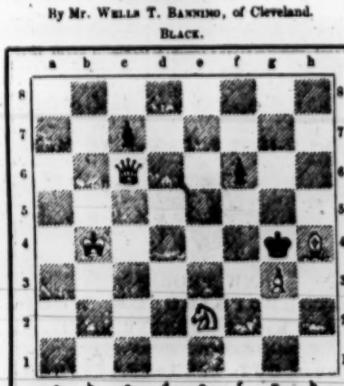
— The work mentioned by us some weeks since is now ready for the press. It is to be published by a prominent New York house, and will be entitled *Paul Morphy's Chess and Triumphant Europe*. The amusement which may be derived from this grouping production can be seen from the title of Chapter VI., *How the great English Champion, Howard Staunton, very much wanted to play with Paul Morphy*. The book will be replete with the small talk of the circles surrounding Paul Morphy in London and Paris, and is prepared by an eye-and-ear-witness of all the incidents connected with the American's reception in the Old World.

— It is rumored that hereafter (until next January only, of course) the *Evening Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, will act as the organ of the Something Club of Lynn, while the *Lynn News* has consented to assume the position of mouthpiece to the Athenaeum Players, of Philadelphia. The former journal will straightforwardly commence a lengthy series of articles expressive of the horror with which it views the quarter-game practice, while the latter will, in a series of able essays, attempt to prove that Von der Lasa, having published all his books in the Stamma notation, is necessarily bitterly opposed to it.

— The prospect of the publication of Professor Allen's complete and elegant *Life of Philidor* is loudly welcomed by the foreign Chess press.

— It is probable that Mr. Morphy will arrive either in the Africa, new, or the Niagara.

PROBLEM NO. 36.
By Mr. WELLS T. RANING, of Cleveland.
BLACK.



SCACCOGRAPHIC.

The most savory portion of that intellectual banquet which the SATURDAY PRESS weekly serves up for the delectation of all literary gourmands, cannot well be imagined from this small bill of fare. It is needless to remark that we refer to the Chess column. After reading the last numbers of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and *Lynn News*, we fall into a depending melancholy. The fatigued heart, the treacherous wit, the undressed English of those fractious sheets were too much for our sanity. One mind began to consider her one question: How shall we do it? Bewilder, rope, or ratbane? While debating this delicate matter, in doubt as to which of the paths leading out of this world of horrors and haunts we should pursue, an idea (brilliant, of course, for we have no others) entered our head. Would it not be more advisable and less troublesome to rid the earth of our rebellious adversaries than ourselves? It is true that the numerous, if not respectable inhabitants of a certain portion of the next world might reasonably object to receive, before its proper time, this crowning infliction. But then, would not the dwellers in this subterranean sphere gain sufficiently by the need to compensate for the additional sufferings of their trans-styric brethren? After much reflection, we have arrived at an affirmative decision. We have determined to do it. But we have no time to perform duties, even as mortificas to this, in our own persons. The hideous condition that illuminates the third page of the SATURDAY PRESS demands all our hours. Therefore, we are forced to leave the following attractive notice:

To Mrs. or Business.—Send your proposition, with a brief detail at the office of the SATURDAY PRESS, 121½ of the first floor, 30th street, on or before the 1st of May, 1859. The editor of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* and *Lynn News*. Contributors, in arranging their bills, will be guided by the following schedules:

First Class.
Schedule A.—For shooting the editor of the *N. Y. Times*.
"For hanging."
"For poisoning."

Schedule A.—For shooting the editor of the *N. Y. Times*.
"For hanging."
"For poisoning."

Is no case, however, can the bills for schedules A., B., and C. of the Second Class exceed one hundredth part of the amount of any of the bills for schedules A., B., and C. of the First Class.

KIRKE WHITE'S BIRTH-PLACE.

The Nottingham *News* says:—"It is almost a rule that the houses in which a poet was born have before it, as its ultimate destiny, to become a 'public.' How many instances in support of this position could we not, after a little 'cramming,' quote, and so throw an air of overwhelming learning around this little paragon. Our only purpose, however, is to say that the building in which Henry Kirke White first drew breath has not escaped the common destiny. The quaint-looking old building in the shambles, at the bottom of Cheapside, where the local poet was born, and where his father carried on business as a butcher, has for some time been a place of beer and pipes. Still, there was no external symbol of the interest attaching to the ancient structure, and the uninitiated might pass it heedlessly in favor of some far more unhistoric hovelery. At length, the spirited tenant has remedied this deficiency, and on Monday week, that being the birth-day of the bard, a portrait of the young minstrel was hoisted over the door. Since it first glowed above the entrance not a few have paused for a moment in the midst of their hurried business preoccupations, to read in year the poet was born, and in what year—the two dates, also, being much too near together—he died. We are glad this has been done, as it will point out to many visitors a building very interesting from its associations, which otherwise they would have passed unthinking; and it will not take anything from the strength of the beer or from the flavor of the tobacco of the casual customer, to speculate how often the feet of little Henry tottered across the floor in his younger days.

— The Parisian have been greatly astonished at seeing announced in the papers the death of Alexandre Dumas's wife. Nobody knew that there was such a person; the man had forgotten it, himself.

REMOVAL—TO THE TRADE.

11. DAYTON.
PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER.
No. 107 Nassau street,
Will remove to
36 HOWARD STREET [EAST],
NEW YORK.

READY WEDNESDAY, 4th:
"ALL THE YEAR ROUND."
DICKENS'S NEW WEEKLY.

We have the pleasure of announcing, that we have entered into arrangements with CHARLES DICKENS, for the loss of his new publication, entitled "ALL THE YEAR ROUND," which will be published in New York, in the month of June. The price will be 25 cents, and the first number will be ready for sale on the 1st of June. The price of the English edition, and of the American, will be the same. The price of the French and German editions will be 10 francs. The price of the Italian edition will be 12 francs. The price of the Spanish edition will be 15 francs. The price of the Portuguese edition will be 18 francs. The price of the Russian edition will be 10 rubles. The price of the Chinese edition will be 100 taels. The price of the Japanese edition will be 1000 yen. The price of the Indian edition will be 10 rupees. The price of the Australian edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the New Zealand edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the South African edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the Canadian edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the American edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the English edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the French edition will be 10 francs. The price of the German edition will be 10 francs. The price of the Italian edition will be 10 francs. The price of the Spanish edition will be 10 francs. The price of the Portuguese edition will be 10 francs. The price of the Russian edition will be 10 rubles. The price of the Chinese edition will be 100 taels. The price of the Japanese edition will be 1000 yen. The price of the Indian edition will be 10 rupees. The price of the Australian edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the New Zealand edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the Canadian edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the American edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the English edition will be 10 shillings. The price of the French edition will be 10 francs. 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